

Yellowstone

NATIONAL PARK

(MAP OF PARK INSIDE)

Yellowstone
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no. 155g



FOR YOUR SAFETY

In order that you may enjoy Yellowstone National Park without endangering yourselves or your children, please note and carefully observe these precautions:

While in geyser or hot springs areas, STAY ON CONSTRUCTED WALKS AND KEEP YOUR CHILDREN ON THEM. A fall into a boiling pool is fatal; in many places, ground crust that looks safe and solid is thin—dangerous to walk on.

BEARS, DEER, AND OTHER LARGE ANIMALS ARE POTENTIALLY VERY DANGEROUS. OBSERVE THEM FROM A DISTANCE, DO NOT FEED THEM.

722-1954

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK

Wyoming • Montana • Idaho

Alaska

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, established by act of Congress on March 1, 1872, is a part of the high country of the middle Rocky Mountains containing geysers, hot springs, and other thermal features which are the result of volcanic activities prevailing in the area for ages. This forested region includes numerous lakes, meadows, canyons, and waterfalls. Its wilderness areas are extensive and provide habitat for many native American species of animals, birds, and plants. The park is a part of the National Park System owned by the people of the United States and administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

Yellowstone is the largest and oldest of our national parks, with an area of 2,213,206.55 acres of federally owned land, lying in the extreme northwest corner of Wyoming. It includes within its boundaries small portions of Idaho and Montana. The average elevation of the park is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet. Both the surrounding mountains and the interior plain are composed largely of material once ejected as ash and lava from depths far below the earth's surface.

THE GEYSERS

Yellowstone's geysers are celebrated the world over; for size, power, variety of action, and number, the region has no competitor. Altogether, there are about 10,000 separate and distinct thermal features. Most geysers are located in seven principal basins—Norris, Lower, Midway, Upper, Thumb, Heart Lake, and Shoshone. Some, like Old Faithful, Daisy, and Riverside, erupt at regular intervals; others are irregular. In the geyser basins the material making up the walls of the cracks and tubes of the geysers is of silica and strong enough to withstand the explosive action of the steam. A less strong material, such as travertine, will not withstand this explosive action and hence will not produce geysers.

OTHER HOT-WATER PHENOMENA

While the geysers of Yellowstone are largely confined to particular areas, other hot-water manifestations occur at more

widely separated points. Marvelously colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena compel attention.

In certain sections, as at Mammoth, hot water has brought to the surface quantities of white mineral deposits forming high terraces on which are beautifully encrusted basins covering, in places, trees of considerable size. The hot water flows over the edges of these basins.

Well-marked walks enable visitors to study the formations at close range and in safety. *Visitors should keep on these walks; in many places the crust is thin and walking on it is extremely dangerous.*

CHILDREN SHOULD BE CLOSELY ATTENDED IN ALL HOT-WATER AREAS. It is impossible to provide protective barriers at all hazardous places; therefore, it is imperative that visitors exercise special precaution to avoid stepping or falling into hot springs and pools.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

A scenic attraction of the first order, Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in North America at so great an altitude. Lying 7,731 feet above sea level, it covers 139 square miles and has a shore line of about 100 miles. Its maximum depth is 300 feet. At the outlet of the lake is the famous Fishing Bridge.

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

If there were no geysers or other hot-water phenomena in Yellowstone, the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River alone would warrant national park status. It is the cameo of canyons, with the dominant color, particularly on a sunny day, yellow or a glaring white. Closer inspection, however, reveals a great variety of colors.

WARNING ABOUT WILD ANIMALS

This park, mostly wilderness, is the home of many wild animals, which roam it unmolested. Though they may seem tame, they are not! Some have been known to attack visitors without apparent provocation and have caused serious injury. Watch them at a safe distance; when driving, do not stop unless you can pull off the road; and stay in your car. For your safety, we must enforce the regulation which prohibits feeding or molesting these wild animals. Campers, and those who frequent roads and trails on foot, should exercise constant care to avoid attacks and injuries.



NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY PHOTO
Old Faithful Geyser

WATERFALLS

Among the most beautiful spectacles of Yellowstone are its waterfalls, some of the largest of which are located in or near the canyon. Many visitors are amazed to learn that one of these, the Lower Falls, is nearly twice as high as Niagara, or 308 feet. Just above is Upper Falls, which drops 109 feet with a deafening roar, and some 20 miles to the north, on Tower Creek, Tower Fall plunges 132 feet over rugged boulders. Among the other falls worthy of a visit are Lewis Falls, in Lewis Canyon; Moose Falls, on Crawfish Creek, near the South Entrance; and Gibbon Falls, east of Madison Junction. All are easily reached by automobile.

FOSSIL FORESTS

The fossil forests, which really are not as impressive as the term "forests" might imply, are spread over extensive areas in the northern part of the park. They are not readily accessible to the visitor, with the exception of one small area on a branch road, about a half mile from the main road between Tower Junction and Mammoth Hot Springs.

WILDLIFE

Cautious driving, particularly after darkness, is necessary to avoid collisions with wild animals on the roads.

Yellowstone is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in the world. With all wildlife under the constant protection of the National Park Service, the animals have learned that no harm will come to them. While the visitor may not see many animals from the highway, the quiet watcher on the trails may find deer, bears, elk (wapiti), and antelopes (pronghorn), and even mountain sheep (bighorns), coyotes, moose, and buffalo (bison).

Bears are among the animals most frequently seen in the park; brown, cinnamon, and black bears—all members of the same species—are common, and even the huge grizzlies are found. While apparently friendly, the black bears (many of which frequent the park roads and some campgrounds) cannot be trusted and are potentially very dangerous. *Observe them*

Mule deer buck resting

WESTERN WAYS PHOTO



only from a safe distance. Regulations which prohibit the feeding, molesting, touching, or teasing of animals are enforced for the protection of all visitors.

In summer, buffalo normally are found in the wilderness areas of the central and eastern portions of the park. Occasionally they may be seen near the park roads in the Lamar Valley, Hayden Valley, and Lower Geyser Basin areas.

More than 200 species of birds find sanctuary in the confines of the park. Eagles may be seen among the crags; wild geese and ducks are found in profusion; and many ospreys, gulls, and pelicans add to the picturesqueness of Yellowstone Lake.

TREES

In Yellowstone, as nearly everywhere in the West, the majority of the trees are evergreens. Its forests include lodgepole, limber, and whitebark pine, alpine fir and Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, Rocky Mountain juniper, aspen, narrowleaf cottonwood, water birch, and alder.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

Ranger naturalists conduct parties at Mammoth, Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Roosevelt Lodge. Nature walks are conducted each day and campfire talks are given each evening at most of these points. There is no charge for this service.

Black Bear





Tower Fall

Museums, in which official information offices and interesting exhibits are maintained, have been established at Mammoth, Old Faithful, Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge.

A field exhibit near Obsidian Cliff explains that great mountain of volcanic glass. Other roadside exhibits, interpreting local features of interest to the visitor, are located near Willow Park, Artist Point, and Firehole Canyon.

FISHING

Most of the streams and lakes contain one or more species of trout and a few contain whitefish and grayling. The more ac-

cessible waters are fished so steadily that trout become "educated" and wary. *No license is required to fish in the park. Persons who fish in park waters must familiarize themselves with the complete fishing regulations which may be seen at ranger stations and museums. Fish caught in the park and transported outside are subject to the laws of the States into which taken.*

ROADS AND TRAILS

The main road system of Yellowstone is roughly in the form of a figure 8. The Grand Loop Road, as it is called, includes about 142 miles of improved roads. Connecting the Grand Loop with the park entrances are about 100 miles of entrance roads, while other subsidiary roads leading to interesting features bring the grand total to approximately 300 miles within the park.

An extensive system of trails is available for those desiring to visit the more remote and wilder sections of the park. Among them is the Howard Eaton Trail, which follows closely the Grand Loop Road, touching those places of interest visited by vehicle travel, yet sufficiently distant from the road at most other points to avoid contact with travelers on the road. Information regarding branch trails may be secured at the various ranger stations throughout the park.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By Automobile.—Yellowstone may be reached from all major points via improved United States highways. Automobile associations, tourist bureaus, chambers of commerce, and leading gasoline stations throughout the country can furnish reliable information and maps. Inquiry should be made en route concerning road conditions and snow in mountain passes.

By Railroad.—The Northern Pacific Railway serves the park on the north at Gardiner, Mont., and at Red Lodge, Mont., 69 miles from the Northeast Entrance. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway serves the Gallatin Gateway approach.

The West Entrance is reached by the Union Pacific Railway, a branch of which also leads to Victor, Idaho, connecting with the Teton Pass highway south of Grand Teton National Park. The East Entrance is served by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway to Cody, Wyo.

In connection with railway tickets to Gardiner, Red Lodge, Gallatin Gateway, West Yellowstone, Victor, and Cody, standard 2½-day tours of the park are sold at all railroad ticket offices, where full information may be obtained.

By Bus.—The Continental Trailways serves Cody, Wyo.; the Overland Greyhound Lines operates to West Yellowstone, Mont.; and the Northland Greyhound Lines serves Livingston, Mont. From Cody and West Yellowstone bus passengers use the busses of the Yellowstone Park Co. for their park trip, while



The Riverside Geyser

WESTERN WAYS PHOTO



Fishing on the banks of the Yellowstone River

from Livingston the trip can be made by Northern Pacific Transport to Gardiner, Mont., the North Entrance, at which point the busses of the Yellowstone Park Co. are available. For further information regarding bus trips to and through the park, address the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

By Airplane.—Northwest Airlines to Bozeman and Billings, Mont.; Frontier Airlines to Cody, Wyo.; Western Airlines to Jackson, Wyo.; United Airlines to Salt Lake City, Utah. Information regarding transportation to the park from those points may be obtained from local airlines ticket offices and travel agents.

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

About 15 improved campgrounds are supplied with water, sanitary facilities, and cooking grates. Other designated sites are scattered throughout the park for persons who wish to get away from the main points of concentration. Wood gathered for fuel should be taken from fallen dead trees at designated areas. Visitors are requested to keep the campgrounds clean, to burn combustible rubbish, and to place all other garbage and refuse in available garbage cans.

SEASON AND ACCOMMODATIONS

The main season, during which the hotels and lodges are operated and the railroads deliver their passengers to park

entrances, is from about June 20 to September 10. Between the time the roads are cleared of snow in the spring and June 20, and between September 11 and October 15, approximately, when motorists can still visit the park interior, limited accommodations of an informal character are available. Campgrounds may be used, and some of the general stores, service stations, and picture shops are kept open. Yellowstone receives some winter visitors, but accommodations during the winter are found only outside the park.

The road from Gardiner to headquarters at Mammoth and thence across the northern part of the park to Cooke, Mont., is kept open all year; the road beyond Cooke is closed in winter. The West Entrance is open May 1 to October 15; the East and South Entrances, May 25 to October 15; and the Northeast Entrance, June 15 to October 1. These dates are approximate.

No rates are shown for the various accommodations listed below as prices are subject to change. The rates are approved by the National Park Service. For detailed information as to rates at the hotels, lodges, and tourist cabins, and for transportation, please write to the Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

It is advisable to request reservations in advance for hotel, lodge, and cabin accommodations by writing to the Yellowstone Park Co.

Hotels.—The Mammoth Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, and Canyon Hotel, are open from about June 20 to September 10; Lake Hotel from about July 1 to August 31. These are first-

class hotels with the charm of a wilderness setting, and the prices are comparable with those prevailing in metropolitan hotels of the same type.

In connection with the Mammoth and Lake Hotels there are comfortable cottages, which have hot and cold running water. Some of them are also equipped with shower and toilet.

Lodges.—From about June 3 to September 10, lodge accommodations may be obtained at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, and Roosevelt Lodge. A few lodge cabins at Old Faithful have baths.

Cabins and Cafeterias.—Tourist cabins are operated at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon. They are equipped with necessary furniture, but do not include bedding, linens, or cooking utensils, which may be rented at reasonable prices. Fully equipped cabins, in which cooking is permitted, also may be rented at these locations. There are cafeterias at Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon, and meals at Roosevelt Lodge. Bath and laundry facilities are available at Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge, and Mammoth.

Meals.—Meals may be obtained during regular meal hours at all of the cafeterias, lodges, and hotels in the park and at the Terrace Grill and Coffee Shop at Mammoth Hot Springs. Light sandwich lunches and refreshments are obtainable at the soda fountains in the general stores.

Boats.—Speedboats, launches, rowboats, and fishing tackle, including rod, reel, and landing net, may be rented. Half-hour speedboat trips on Yellowstone Lake are made daily.

Saddle Horses and Guides.—There is no better way to see the park than on horseback over some of the 900-odd miles of trails. A number of specially scheduled trips are available. Horses may not be rented without a guide.

Transportation.—Bus and special car service for transportation to and from all park entrances, park tours, side trips, and Grand Teton National Park, south of Yellowstone. Inquire at any concentration point in the park for rates and schedules.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Photographic Service.—Picture shops are maintained at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Tower Fall. In addition, there are stands in the various hotels and lodges for the sale of photographs as well as hand-painted enlargements, lantern slides, motion pictures, souvenir post cards, photographic supplies, and guide books. This service is furnished by Haynes, Inc., address, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., in summer, and 801 North Wallace, Bozeman, Mont., at any season.

General Stores and Newsstands.—General stores are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, Tower Fall, and Roosevelt Lodge. In addition to complete lines of groceries, clothing, and campers' supplies, all general stores have curios, souvenirs, smokers' supplies, etc., for sale. Stores are open before and after the main season to serve motorists.

In all hotels and lodges there are newsstands where curios, souvenirs, newspapers, magazines, smoking supplies, etc., may be purchased.

Automobile Supplies.—Gasoline, oil, servicing, tires, batteries, and accessories are available at service stations located throughout the park.

Garages.—Auto repair garages located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Gardiner.

Fuel.—Woodyards are operated on the cash-and-carry basis in all large automobile campgrounds at which bundles of sawed and split wood of convenient size are obtainable. Campers may also obtain fuel wood from fallen dead trees, at designated areas.

MEDICAL SERVICE

A well-equipped hospital, with a surgeon, physicians, and trained nurses, is located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Physicians on the hospital staff and at Old Faithful Inn attend patients at any place in the park upon call. Trained nurses are also stationed in each hotel and lodge. In case of accident or illness requiring the attention of a physician or nurse, this medical service may be summoned by telephone from hotels, lodges, or ranger stations. Rates for medical service are comparable with rates for

similar services in nearby communities and are approved by the National Park Service.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Telegrams may be sent from hotels or lodges to any part of the world. Park visitors should use Yellowstone Park, Wyo., as their telegraphic address and should inquire for messages at the telegraph office in the Mammoth Hotel. Lists of undelivered telegrams are posted daily throughout the park. Telephone service is available at the hotels and lodges to any part of the world to which Bell System lines connect.

MAIL SERVICE

Visitors contemplating trips to the park should have their mail addressed care of General Delivery, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., the main post office, located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Those arriving by train and stopping at hotels should have their mail sent care of the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo., with the name of the hotel at which they expect to call for it.

There are also five substations, located at Old Faithful, Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon, to which daily service is operated during the travel season.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Catholic, Protestant, and Latter Day Saints services are conducted each Sunday during the main season at several locations in the park.

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters of the park is at Mammoth Hot Springs. The officer of the National Park Service in immediate charge is the superintendent, whose address is Yellowstone Park, Wyo. All comments regarding service in the park should be addressed to him.

PROTECTION SERVICE

Park rangers constitute the protection organization for the park and are responsible for law enforcement, traffic control, forest-fire detection and suppression, the operation of entrance checking stations, and the field administration of the nine ranger districts into which the park is divided. They handle lost and found property, information, visitors' suggestions and complaints, and render numerous other services to the public. Ranger stations are located at principal points in the park, and all accidents, fires, and lost or found property should be promptly reported. *Consult the rangers—they are at your service.*

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

Fees.—Fees to operate motor vehicles, which include entrance to ~~Grand Teton National Park~~, are \$3 for automobiles, \$1 for motorcycles, and ~~\$~~ for house trailers for 15 days; \$6, \$2, and ~~\$~~, respectively, for season. *The permit must be carried in the car and exhibited to park rangers on request.* If lost, a new one must be secured by payment of required fee before reentry into park. *All fees are deposited in the United States Treasury and are not available for expenditure in the park.* Congressional appropriations are the only source of funds for administration and development.

BRIEF OF PARK REGULATIONS

Preservation of Public Buildings and Natural Features.—

This is YOUR park, set aside by Congress for you to enjoy and at the same time to be kept unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

THE NATURAL FORMATIONS OF THIS PARK AREA ARE EASILY DAMAGED. PLEASE HELP BY OBSERVING THE REGULATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT INJURING OR WRITING UPON THEM, THROWING OBJECTS INTO SPRINGS, POOLS, OR STEAM VENTS, OR DISTURBING OR CARRYING AWAY ANY MINERAL DEPOSITS, SPECIMENS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES, ETC., OR DESTROYING, INJURING, OR DISTURBING TREES, FLOWERS, BIRDS, OR ANIMALS WITHIN THE PARK.

Camping.—Camping is not permitted outside the specially designated camp sites and is restricted to 30 days in any single campground during any season. Only fallen dead trees in designated areas may be used for fuel. Campers must not leave their camps unattended for more than 48 hours. Please keep camp sites clean, and properly dispose of garbage. Do not clean fish or wash clothes at campground hydrants. Draining or dumping refuse from any trailer, except in places or receptacles provided for such purpose, is not allowed.

Refuse Disposal.—Garbage, paper, or other refuse shall not be thrown or left along roads, in campgrounds, picnic areas, or other park lands. Refuse receptacles are provided at camping, picnicking, and parking areas. Comfort stations are at main developed areas.

Fishing.—Fishing is permitted only with rod and line in hand. **NO LICENSE IS REQUIRED.** The general fishing season extends from May 30 through October 15 each year. Night fishing is prohibited. The limit of catch per day by each person fishing, and the limit of fish in possession at any one time by any one person, shall be 10 pounds of fish (dressed weight with heads and tails intact), plus one fish, not to exceed a total of five fish. Reduced limits apply in specific waters. Consult current year's regulations.

The use of fish eggs, minnows, or other bait fish, fresh or preserved, and the possession of such bait within the park are unlawful. The digging of worms for bait is not permitted and only artificial flies may be used as lures in certain park waters. The canning or curing of fish is prohibited. Persons who fish in park waters must familiarize themselves with the complete fishing regulations which may be seen at ranger stations and museums. Provisions pertaining to special seasons, closed waters, restrictions on use of certain lures, and other details of the regulations must be observed to avoid violations and prosecution.

Fires.—Campfires are permitted only in designated campgrounds, *EXCEPT* that campfires away from established camps may be allowed by obtaining a written fire permit from the nearest ranger station in advance. ***DON'T TAKE CHANCES—MAKE SURE YOUR FIRE IS OUT!*** No burning material shall be thrown from any vehicle or saddle horse or dropped into any combustible or inflammable material. The use of fireworks or firecrackers is prohibited. ***REPORT ALL FOREST, BRUSH, OR GRASS FIRES TO THE NEAREST RANGER STATION!***

Protection of Wildlife.—The parks are sanctuaries for many species of wildlife, and all hunting, or the killing, wounding, frightening, or capturing of any wild bird or animal is prohibited.

Dogs and Cats.—Dogs and cats are allowed in the park if they are on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times.

Report of Accidents.—All accidents of whatever nature must be reported as soon as possible by the person or persons involved at the nearest ranger station.

Hitchhiking.—Hitchhiking within the park is not permitted. Motorists should refrain from picking up hitchhikers.

Lost Articles.—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station. If articles are not claimed by the owners, they may be returned to those who found them.

Travel on Trails.—Persons traveling on the trails shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the established trails. Motorcycles, other motor vehicles, or bicycles shall not be operated on trails.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—No vehicle shall be operated outside the constructed roadways or designated parking areas. No motor vehicle or trailer may be operated without a park permit. The permit must be carried in the vehicle for which issued and exhibited upon request to park rangers. Automobiles, trucks, and other vehicles shall enter or leave the park only at regular designated entrances and exits, and between such hours as shall be determined by the superintendent and indicated by official signs posted for that purpose. Only vehicles in sound mechanical condition may be operated on park roads. (See complete regulations for details.)

Obstructing Traffic.—No person shall cause or permit a motor vehicle under his control to obstruct traffic by making

right or left turns from the wrong traffic lane, by weaving in and out of traffic, or in any other manner.

Speed.—Park roads have numerous curves and grades. Excessive speed may spell major tragedy. *Courtesy* and *caution* must be exercised to avoid accidents. Speed of automobiles and other vehicles shall not exceed the following prescribed limits: (1) in all areas which are so posted, 25 miles per hour, (2) on the Norris-Canyon Junction road and the Mammoth-North Entrance road, 30 miles per hour, (3) all trucks of 1½-ton capacity or over, 30 miles per hour, (4) cars towing trailers or other cars or vehicles of any kind, 30 miles per hour, (5) passenger cars and trucks of less than 1½-ton capacity, 45 miles per hour on straight and open stretches.

Horses and Pack Trains.—Please allow horses and pack trains safe passage. In no case shall a motor vehicle pass such animals on the road at a greater speed than 10 miles per hour, or in such manner or with such noise as to frighten them.

Boats.—No privately owned boat, canoe, raft, or other floating craft shall be placed in operation upon the waters of the park without a permit which may be obtained (without charge) at entrance or ranger stations. No floating craft of any type may be operated on park streams. Complete boating regulations appear on boat permits.

Firearms.—Use or display of firearms is prohibited.

Copies of the General Rules and Regulations, National Park Service, and Special Regulations, Yellowstone National Park, may be seen at ranger stations and museums.

Persons who commit misdemeanors, such as violations of the rules and regulations, are tried before a United States Commissioner at park headquarters. Persons who commit more serious offenses may be tried in the United States District Court at Cheyenne, Wyo.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Douglas McKay, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



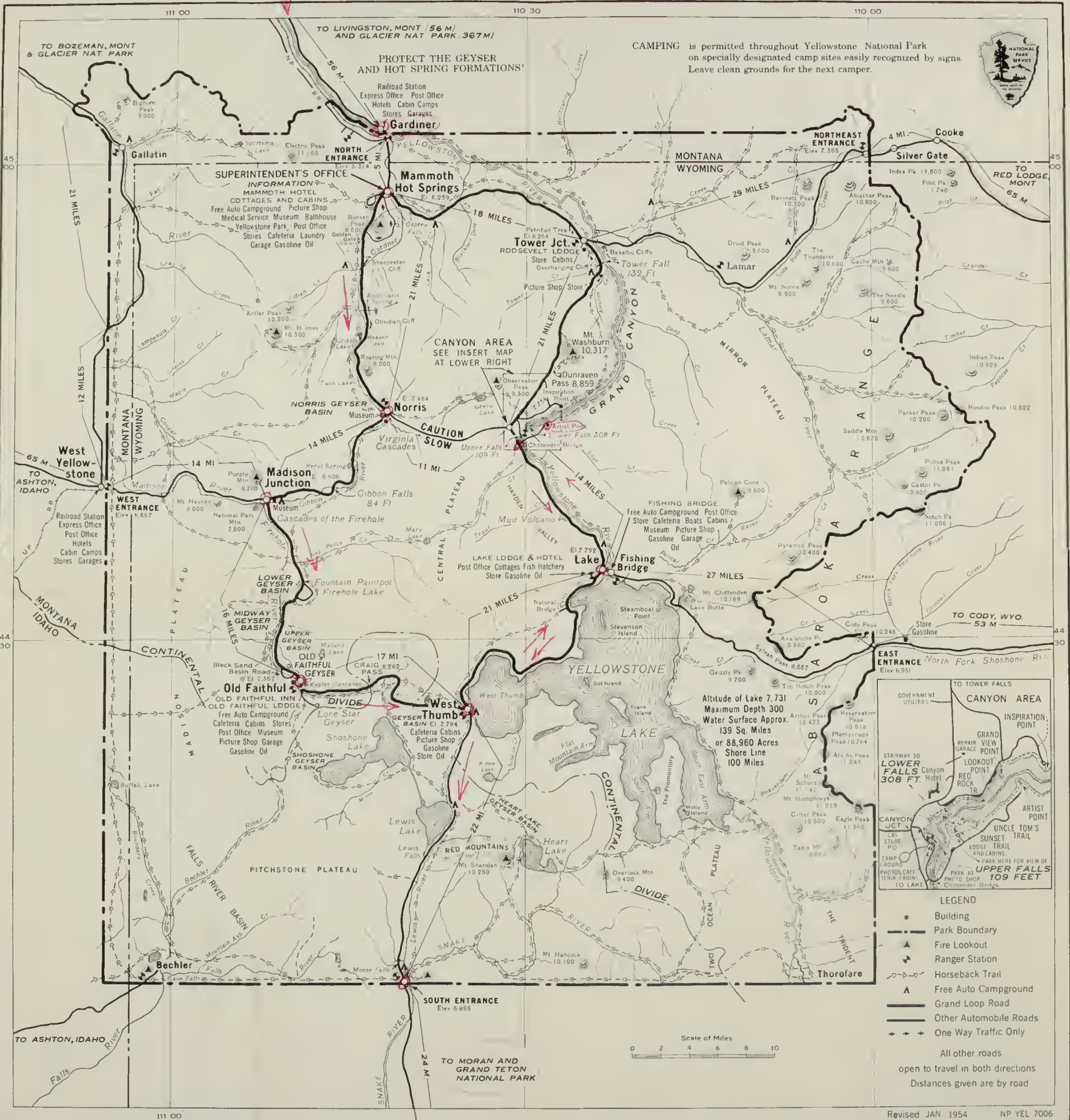
The Haynes Guide Book of the Yellowstone supplements this circular. It is approved by the National Park Service and is on sale at all points in the park.

Cover: *Lower Falls of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone*
HAYNES. INC., PHOTO

GATES OPEN 7:00 A.M. TO 11:00 P.M.
DURING MAIN SEASON

MAXIMUM SPEED 45 MILES
TRUCKS AND TRAILERS 30 MILES

OBSERVE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WHEN VISITING HOT WATER AREAS.
STAY ON MAIN PATHS! ABIDE BY ALL RULES



FEEDING OR MOLESTING BEARS IS DANGEROUS
AND REGULATIONS PROHIBIT THIS PRACTICE.

GUIDE MAP OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE IN THE WOODS
HELP US PRESERVE YOUR PARK

MAXIMUM SPEED 45 MILES
TRUCKS AND TRAILERS 30 MILES